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[a1351]

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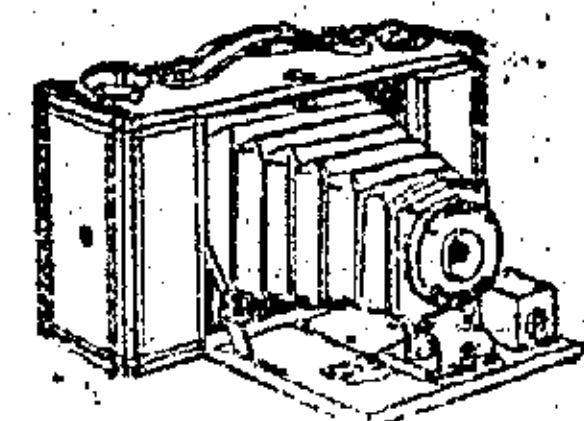


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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [a577]

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTHS.

On May 4th, the wife of M. GORDON SINCLAIR, I. M. C., of a son.
On May 5th, at Shanghai, the wife of J. BOCH, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOURS ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 10th, 1911.

JAPANESE papers to hand seem to show that there is considerable underground unrest in that country, although it has to be remembered that the condition of a country as pictured in its Press must always be more or less distorted, since it is the exceptional, and not the commonplace, which finds prominence in newspaper columns. Nevertheless it does appear to some degree strange that, in a country noted for its loyalty, whose patriotism is a boast, there should exist so many who apparently aim at subverting the State. Since the discovery of the recent anarchist plot the police have been on the qui vive to discover further traces of social unrest, and although no further cases have yet come before the public courts hardly a day passes without rumours of the discovery of hidden explosives or guarded statements appearing as to the discovery of new conspiracies. It may be mentioned that a strict censorship is kept over the Press to prevent premature divulgence of details on the ground that such divulgence might interfere with the course of justice. Even granting that the reports circulated contain some amount of exaggeration natural under the circumstances, there still remains a residue which it is difficult to explain away, and which

seems to point to some unhealthy influence at work. Whether the Government will improve matters by rigorously suppressing all movements, writings, etc., which in any way criticise the present social conditions is an open question. It has been said that no Government can keep a nation from thinking, and although this is only true in so far as their thoughts are not influenced to move in certain directions, yet it seems probable that a movement once started will continue in underground channels if suppressed openly. The crusade against the Socialists, carried even so far that signboards containing the objectionable character, though used in a perfectly innocent context, were ordered to be removed, is, it is claimed, not directed against theoretical Socialists who merely desire to improve social conditions by legitimate means. Probably owing to the ignorance of the men employed to search out Socialists, however, the names have now come to bear the significance which is associated with the name Anarchist in Europe, and Socialism, instead of proving a safety valve for the emission of grievances, is now forced into underground channels to work evil. The papers and magazines also are filled with protests against the Government's policy, in one way or another, this being notably prominent in regard to Korea, where Governor-General TERAZUCHI and his subordinates have come into severe conflict with the merchants and the Press. It is claimed that Japan's policy in Korea is a military policy pure and simple, and that it has resulted in impeding the progress of the country and the legitimate operations of those who desire to develop the country. The Company Act, under which all companies must receive the approval of the Governor-General before they can be floated, is especially singled out for criticism, as placing power in the hands of the authorities to interfere with private ventures for their own gratification. The result of this agitation, boldly carried on by the Press, is that not only have numerous Japanese papers in Japan proper containing any criticism of the Korean régime being seized on their entry into the peninsula. The defence of the authorities is that the Koreans have not yet reached the stage when they can be allowed to read criticisms of the Government under which they live without evil consequences arising. The country is now in a fairly tranquil state, but the authorities are not quite certain that the situation has been permanently quenched. It must be said to the credit of the Japanese Government that, broadly speaking, its policy in Korea seems to be dictated by a desire to protect the Korean against the Japanese. The Company Law was promulgated at a time when the emoluments paid in connection with the annexation had just been handed over to the persons concerned, and it was evidently directed against any wildcat schemes which might be floated for the benefit of the credulous Koreans. It is acknowledged even by the Japanese Press that the procedure of Japanese business men in the peninsula in the past has tended towards taking a somewhat shady character. Revelations recently made in regard to one scandal were taken by the *Scent Press*, the official organ, as an opportunity to warn Japanese merchants that greater strictness would be exercised in the future. Thus the Government attitude is to some extent justified, though to Western ideas it savours of the tyrannical. But criticisms of the Government are not confined to the daily journals, nor to Korean affairs. The weightier magazines contain articles by well-known publicists and litterateurs, expressing a general dissatisfaction with the administration of affairs, referring not only to the tendency of the Government to suppress free discussion, but also to its failure to relieve the heavy burden of taxation, to the corruption observable in political circles, and to the vagueness of the foreign policy, which leads the Government into false positions. Further, there is a feeling that education—real education—is being neglected, for although there is plenty of educational administration and supervision—perhaps too much—the morale of the students is bad and the results of the system are not encouraging. In some quarters this is considered to be owing to the lack of religious teaching, or, rather, to the failure of the moral teaching imparted, while others look to the incapacity of the teachers as the source of the trouble. Certainly since the Russo-Japan war a change of thought has come over Japan, whether for better or worse. Perhaps it may be taken as the re-action from the high, almost religious, fervour which that struggle elicited, but however that may be thinkers among the Japanese themselves see

that young Japan is working in a new direction, which may or may not be beneficial to the country. The Government is struggling to maintain the old lines of thought, but politics have fallen so far into contempt in Japan that the Government itself has no longer its old authority, as representative of the Throne. In fact, the Emperor has become degree disassociated himself from the Government by showing a keen desire to relieve the distress caused by the burden of taxation. A large sum has been granted from the Imperial purse to be used in providing assistance to the poor in time of sickness, and further evidence of His Majesty's solicitude is shown by the unofficial announcement that on the occasion of the forthcoming visit to the Northern provinces he desires to see the people in their working dress, pursuing their ordinary avocations, instead of their holiday clothes, which formerly were semi-officially ordered on the occasion of an Imperial progress. The Imperial solicitude stands out in relief by the side of the dragon methods of the Government, which, though no doubt well intentioned, may fall through their very strenuousness. The condition of Japan at the present moment is a very interesting one.

Another fatal case of plague was reported yesterday, bringing the total up to 27 for the season.

It is announced that Messrs. J. Montre & Co. have been appointed sole distributors for the Victor Talking Machine Co.

During the absence of Mrs. Addison from the Colony, the duties of Hon. Secretary of the Ladies' Recreation Club will be carried on by Mrs. Alabaster.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alien Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
N. J. Stubb, Esq. \$25
Dennis & Howley 25
H. R. Phelps, Esq. 10

The account of a shop at 113, Wing Lok Street has reported to the police that someone entered his room and stole a quantity of clothing, a cash box containing money, and other articles. The total value of the missing property is \$2,000.

The motor boat of Mr. G. H. Anderson, of 14, Gresson Street, is adrift and unmanned. The gentleman has notified the police that while his vessel was being towed behind the Oriental Brewery Co.'s launch the rope broke, and he has since been unable to find his craft.

In fairness to the pilot of the *Australian*, it is stated in the Shanghai papers that the report of the narrow escape of that vessel from collision, while proceeding up river, was incorrect. There was never any risk of a collision, and the anchor and chain were not lost, but were deliberately paid out, and were subsequently recovered without difficulty.

An unemployed Chinese named Wong Yung, who resides at 104, Des Vours Road West, has reported to the police that at about 10.30 p.m. on the 7th instant, while walking along Des Vours Road, a man approached him from the rear and put one hand over his eyes and the other over his mouth. Two others then rifled his pockets, and the two escaped with a purse containing \$65.

We are asked by Mr. E. T. Williams, the Hon. Secretary, to state that it has been decided to continue the kindergarten and elementary classes at the Peak School during the summer. By the courtesy of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. A. Tisdall, the classes will be held at his residence, "Quarndon," opposite the Peak Hotel, commencing June 1st, at 8.30 a.m., instead of 9.30 a.m., as at present.

At the Marine Court yesterday Commander Beckwith, R.N., heard a charge against the master of the steam launch *Tung Fat* of failing to exhibit a bright light while moored alongside the Shun Kwai ferry on the 4th inst. Defendant was discharged with a caution. Fines of \$25 and \$35 were imposed on the masters of the launches *Wai Hung* and *Shun Yick* for making fast to the s.s. *Atene* while under way in the harbour. The master of the *Barley* was fined \$15 for disregarding the rules of the road in the harbour on the 15th ult.

We are informed by the Consul-General for the Netherlands that according to a telegram received on the 5th inst. from Batavia, the Netherlands-Indian Government have declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague. The importation of the following articles from Hongkong or transhipped at this port is temporarily prohibited: animal refuse, claws and hoofs; human hair, animal hair and bristles; hides, untanned, salted or cured with arsenic; raw wool and rags; used bags or sacks, as also tapestry and used embroideries, unless they form part of personal luggage or household effects being removed.

It has finally been decided, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, that the enquiry into the loss of the steamer *Asia* on Finger Rock shall be held in San Francisco. Captain Gaukroger and the remainder of the foreign members of the crew left here to-day for California by the *Yamaguchi Maru*. Captain Gaukroger was unable to recover any of the loot while at the scene with the tug, as the officers of the Chinese gunboat could not give him any assistance. When he returned to Shanghai on the *Mongolia* he left the tug on the scene, and it is understood that some soldiers have been sent to the scene by order of the officials, and they will assist the crew of the tug boat in recovering the loot that was taken from the stranded ship.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS FUND.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS BY GERMAN RESIDENTS.

By direction of Sir Francis Piggott, Chairman of the Coronation Celebrations Committee, the following letters have been sent to us for publication:—

C. H. Ross, Esq., Chairman, Collection Subscription Committee, Coronation Celebrations. Present.

Sir—I beg to return herewith the list of subscriptions for the Coronation Celebrations, circulated amongst the German Firms.

In handing over to you a cheque for the amount of \$7825 I would like to add that the members of the German Community have gladly taken this opportunity to show their full appreciation of the kindness shown by this British Colony in connection with the intended visit of H.I.H. the German Crown Prince to Hongkong and also on the occasion of the funeral of the late Admiral Guehrer—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(sd) G. FRIEDLAND.
Dear Mr. Friedland, Mr. Ross, the Chairman of the Subscription Committee, has handed me your letter forwarding the very large donation of the German Community to the Fund now being raised for appropriately celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty our King, George V.

Some days must elapse before the General Committee can be assembled, but I know that I anticipate the instructions that they will give me in writing at once to acknowledge, first the magnificence of the contribution to what we believe will be an occasion of universal rejoicing; and secondly, the spirit in which it has been offered—especially in your reference to the visit of His Imperial and Royal Highness your Crown Prince, only deferred we hope to another year, and to the good-fellowship of the services displayed at the funeral of Admiral Guehrer, and generally to that great good-will which binds and binds into a friendly whole the many nationalities which go to make up our little British Colony. Believe me very sincerely yours.

F. F. PIGGOTT, Chairman.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The following additions to list of subscriptions published yesterday are supplied:—

Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	\$500
Messrs. Shearman & Co.	250
Gibb Livingston & Co.	250
W. B. Loxley & Co.	250
Macdonald & Co.	250
James Crawford & Co.	250
The H.K. & China Gas Co.	250
Lowie Bingham & Mathews	250
Bank Line Ltd.	200
The H.K. Electric Co.	100
The China Borneo Co.	100
William Heywood & Clark	100
O. B. Brewery	100
Palmer & Turner	100
Mr. Stubb	100
E. H. Ray	50
Harry Widdow & Co.	50
A. G. Gordon	50
Kelly & Walsh	50
R. K. Hynd	50
W. Dunbar	50
R. C. Edwards	20
G. H. Wakeman	20
A. B. Rouse	20

In the previous list furnished us the subscription of \$500 by Messrs. S. J. David & Co. was inadvertently omitted.

THE FOLLIES.

Mr. Henry Dallas' Company, "The Follies," return to Hongkong on Friday, and have arranged to give two performances, occupying the Theatre on Friday and Saturday nights. The Company seem to have had in the North a continuation of the success which has characterised their tour from the start in India, and their brief return visit to Hongkong this week will doubtless prove as popular their visit some weeks ago. Plans are at Montre's.

MACAO NOTES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MACAO, May 7th.

OPENING OF A NEW CLUB.

Last night the Club Democratico do Macao, situated at No. 4, Rua da Prata, was officially opened. Invitations were issued to a large number of residents. A number of local matrons, under the direction of Senhor Constantino da Silva, gave an excellent operatic performance, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was passed.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.

Complaints have been numerous of late regarding the conduct of certain members of the local police force. In the vicinity of the gaol some of the custodians of the peace are alleged to detain passengers who are proceeding along the Rua Central in richness, and particularly is this the case when ladies happen to pass that way. It is to be hoped that the Superintendent will promptly put an end to this annoying practice.

HEAT AND SHADES.

The trying heat of summer is rapidly overtaking us, and just when residents need the shades, which have for a long time shaded their doors and windows, the authorities have called upon all sundry to remove them. The Inspector of the Senado Police has been busy serving the requisite notices, and before they have quite realised what has happened dilatory residents are being summoned and fined for failure to remove the shades.

TELEGRAMS.

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THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

PEKING, May 9th.

China expresses appreciation of Great Britain's generous agreement by an Edict exhorting the provinces independently to suppress the growth of opium and exhorting the people to abandon smoking in order to meet the wishes of a friendly nation. The native opium tax has been fixed at 230 taels per picul.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT KIRIN.

PEKING, May 9th.

Practically the half of the city of Kirin, which consisted of wooden houses, has been destroyed by fire. The damage to property is immense and the loss of life is considerable. The telegraphs are interrupted.

CHINA AND RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

PEKING, May 9th.

An Edict has been issued cancelling domestic concessions on all present and future trunk railways, which the Government resume and retain permanently, reserving branches for Chinese enterprise. The Edict refers to the Hu Kuang Loan and the long delayed agreement which could not be further postponed.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 9th.

It is reported from The Hague that in all probability an International Opium Conference will not be held this year.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SCHEME.

LONDON, May 9th.

Lord Lansdowne yesterday presented in the House of Lords his Reform Bill. It proposes a Second Chamber which shall be composed:—

Firstly, of one hundred peers elected by electors from among peers who have been or are holders, or have held high office, or are army officers, former members of the House of Commons, Lord Mayors and Provosts.

Secondly, of one hundred and twenty persons elected by electoral colleges composed of Members of the House of Commons according to a territorial distribution to be established by Commissioners.

Thirdly, of one hundred persons appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of Ministers.

Lord Morley declared that the proposals were inadequate and illusory, and the Government could give no approval to any of them.

LATER.

The Bill limits the power of the Crown to appoint hereditary peers to five annually.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

LONDON, May 9th.

Notwithstanding that an armistice had been re-arranged the Mexican rebels attacked Juarez yesterday. Fierce fighting ensued, and it is reported that four were killed and nine wounded on the American side of the frontier.

SIR HORMUSJEE MODY.

We regret to learn that Sir Hormusjee Mody is indisposed and confined to his bed. We learn that Sir Hormusjee Mody has just had conferred upon him by the President of France the decoration of Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 8th.

TO SUPPRESS ARSON.

It is a well-known fact in this city that a merchant when he knows he is becoming insolvent will go to any lengths in order to "save his face." Now that the insurance system has become general here many unscrupulous men have availed themselves of it to avoid the unpleasantness of bankruptcy. During the past year there have been several cases of men who have deliberately set fire to their premises in order to obtain the insurance money and then pay off their debts with it. As may be expected in such a city as this, when once a blaze is started there is no telling how much destruction it will do, and thus it has happened time and time again that many persons have been ruined through the wicked acts of these incendiaries. The Tao tai has just proposed a measure to the Viceroy that should prove very effective in putting a stop to these practices. The Tao tai suggests that if a charge of arson be proved against a merchant or any other person, he shall suffer death by decapitation the same as an ordinary robber. The Tao tai points out that there is no material difference between the person who burns down his neighbour's premises and thus spoils his goods and the common robber who loots his neighbour's goods by force. The Viceroy has given his cordial assent to the scheme, so at the end of this year it is probable there will not be so many fires as in former years.

TROUBLE IN TUNG KWON DISTRICT.

Trouble is reported from Chun Hong Chuen in the Tung Kwoon District. The reason is not because of rebels, but because the people refuse to be taxed to pay a police force. Some time ago it was decreed that this place must be policed, and the people were told that the money for this purpose would be collected during this month. When the collectors went round there was great trouble. Riots were held in the streets, shops were closed and houses barricaded. So hostile were the people that the collectors thought discretion the better part of valour and desisted from their task. The local elders then sent in a petition to Admiral Li asking him to withdraw the police order. This the Admiral flatly refused to do, and the elders have been told to make the people pay up or take the consequences.

THE NAM HOI MAGISTRATE.

It was reported in this column yesterday that the Nam Hoi Magistrate had been dismissed from his post after holding it for only 10 days. At first this affair was looked upon as a mystery, but the truth has since leaked out. It appears that after the rising many dead bodies were lying in the streets and the Viceroy directed the Pua Yu and Nam Hoi Magistrates to take steps for their immediate removal. The Pua Yu official obeyed, but he of Nam Hoi did not heed the order given him. This was reported to the Viceroy, who is said to have been very angry and dismissed the Magistrate, saying that if a man did not know how to obey he was not fit for an important official post. The Nam Hoi District is reckoned the chief of the 14 districts into which this province is divided and the post of Magistrate is a coveted one.

PLAGUE.

It is reported that plague is raging in some of the inland districts and there have been several cases here in the city. In the Liu Chow District it is said to be very bad, and in the prefectural city of Liu Chow Fu large numbers of people have been carried off. For some days this city was cut off from the outside world, as all the telegraph operators had been stricken down. In Canton city there is a long muddy creek called "Luk Mak Hui," where it is said many of the wounded rebels crawled away to die. There are reports to be several bodies in this creek polluting the air and the Viceroy has given orders that it is to be immediately cleaned out in order that the public health may be preserved. Quacks and charlatans are as usual doing a good trade with nostrums warranted to ward off the plague.

REBUILDING THE VICEROY'S YAMEN.

The Viceroy is finding it very inconvenient to stay in the Military Bureau, as that place does not contain sufficient offices, etc., for the transaction of public business. He has therefore ordered the Treasurer to invite tenders for the repair of the Viceroy's Yam'en as soon as possible. People here are greatly praising the Viceroy's fiscal conduct. When he was appointed to this province he brought with him his aged father in order that he might watch over his declining years. When the trouble at the Yam'en occurred the Viceroy personally assisted his father to escape, and a day or two ago sent him for safety to one of the cruises in the river escorted by a strong guard. Extraordinary care is being taken to guard the Viceroy's temporary quarters from attack. Lefty towers have been built on each side of the Military Bureau and guards are placed in them to keep watch day and night. Suspicious looking persons in the locality are at once arrested and subjected to strict interrogation.

THE REBELS' WEAPONS.

During the past few days a very large quantity of dynamite or other explosive substances have been discovered, and orders have been given to take it to a lonely part of the river and explode it beneath the water. It has been particularly noted that the arms possessed by the rebels were of the most modern description, far exceeding those of the Imperial Forces. Several specimens have been sent to the Provincial Arsenal, where doubtless they will be imitated and served out to the troops.

NATIVE BANK NOTES.

There is a tremendous number of native notes in circulation here, but the people are beginning to look askance at them. In the exchange shops two cents discount are charged for changing a Government \$5 note into silver. As I reported last week, the foreign banks on Shamen refuse to take notes, and this is causing a great deal of trouble to merchants. It is reported in the native Press (with how much truth I cannot say) that the British Consul-General has sent a despatch to the Viceroy demanding particulars referring to these notes and desiring to know if the Government guarantees them.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. I. Fitzwilliams, Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Downes (Secretary).

SANITARY BOARD TITLE.

The following letter from the Government relative to the proposed change in the title of the Sanitary Board was read:—Referring to your letter of 15th April, I am directed to inform you that no change will be made in the title of the Board.

Mr. Hooper moved—Good.
The paper was laid on the table.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The PRESIDENT submitted a minute dealing with suggested changes in the draft estimates for 1912.

Mr. Hooper moved I should like a copy before we discuss it. It is impossible to carry all details in one's head on account of the short time allowed for the circulation of the papers.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I have not time to consider these figures now.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—It is customary to send a copy to each member.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—Details should be given of the latrines and urinals considered necessary and those recommended for inclusion in the estimates. The training of nullahs is essentially a sanitary matter and the initiative should be with the Sanitary Department.

The PRESIDENT suggested that this matter stand over until the arrival of other members.

Mr. Hooper—And then we go into committee?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Later the paper was submitted and the Board went into committee to consider the changes.

It was explained that as the result of the introduction of bullocks there would be a saving of over \$2,000 a year on the scavenging rate. The changes were subsequently approved.

RAT GUARDS.

The PRESIDENT submitted the following minute:—In connection with the question of the provision of rat guards raised by one of the members, it has been found difficult for sanitary inspectors who are not engaged on harbour work to enforce the byelaws. I therefore recommend that the following officers of the Harbour Master's Department be deputed by the Board under 256 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance to enforce the byelaws for the prevention of the dissemination of plague by rats: Messrs A. E. Davey, first boarding officer; R. L. Rock, second boarding officer; F. S. Nunes, first junk inspector.

Colonel BEDFORD moved—I trust this very important point will be satisfactorily arranged for.

Mr. Hooper—We don't seem to have any jurisdiction over ships unless they are connected with the shore, in which case our present inspectors can do the work.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I do not think we have this power. It is for the police to see that the rat guards are used.

The PRESIDENT said he suggested in his minute that under section 256 certain officers of the Harbour Master's Department should be appointed by the Board to enforce the byelaws relating to the provision of rat guards. It was obvious that rat guards were not required except where ships were moored against the shore. Even so, it was much simpler for boarding officers who had duties on board to discharge this duty in addition to their ordinary duties. It would be a good plan to increase the number of those who were able to deal with that particular matter. As far as he was aware the Board had power to delegate authority to those officers. The byelaws did not cover it.

F. A. Mr. HEWITT said the matter could be dealt with by the Water Police.

The PRESIDENT replied that the Water Police had no power to deal with it.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Why shouldn't the Water Police attend to the matter instead of the Sanitary Board?

The PRESIDENT—I think they were told not to. You will notice there have not been any cases for a long time, and I think that is because one case failed, as it was brought by the wrong people. Anyway, I don't think it is as useful to depute the Water Police as it would be to depute those boarding officers who are directly concerned with those particular boats. When I referred the matter to the Harbour Master, who is the Superintendent of Water Police, he suggested the boarding officers.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Then it would be better to see that these officers have some proper authority.

The PRESIDENT—They have authority. On the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. HEWITT the Board went into Committee to further consider the question.

Mr. Hooper—disagreed with the suggestion of the President because he was averse to giving power to anybody over whom the Board had no authority.

The PRESIDENT said he could take out a summons and the officer could appear as a witness.

When the Board resumed, the PRESIDENT moved that the officers mentioned be deputed to enforce the byelaws.

Colonel BEDFORD seconded, and the motion was carried by six votes to one, Mr. Hooper voting against the motion, while the Hon. Mr. HEWITT did not vote.

NULLAH TRAINING.

Correspondence was submitted relative to a map showing the extent of nullah training in the city of Victoria and Kowloon.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS moved—Attached to this map I would like to see (1) a table showing the amounts of money expended on nullah training during each year from 1901 to 1910 inclusive; (2) the amount of nullah training marked on the map with the year of completion of the work opposite it; (3) the amount of nullah training which has been asked for (as recommended by the Board for urgent consideration) with dates of recommendation; (4) the most malarial districts as far as they can be ascertained differentiated on the map by colour.

The PRESIDENT stated that in view of the discussions which had taken place about nullahs in the Colony, he thought it would be easier for members to get some idea of what was actually being done in the training of nullahs with a view to decreasing malaria in the Colony. He had written to the Director of Public Works and ascertained that a map was being prepared. When they had it they would have more to go on in seeing what had actually been done, what was being done, and how the money available was being spent. In connection with Dr. Fitzwilliams' minute, he regretted that he could not answer the first and second questions, as they did not concern the Sanitary Department. With regard to the third and fourth questions he would give the information as soon as he could get it. The whole of the questions involved a great deal of labour, and he first wished to know if all members would like the information, or whether Dr. Fitzwilliams would put it in the form of a resolution, because if the information was not desired by all it was hardly worth the trouble involved in supplying it. If the member asked for the information contained in the first two items as a private individual he should address his queries to the Colonial Secretary.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said he did not ask in an individual interest. He thought at the present time, when the estimates for the year were being considered, that members would like to know what was being allowed for nullah training, and possibly if sufficient was allowed to meet what was required to be done. He thought the information he asked for would help very considerably, while the amount of labour in drawing up such tables would not be very great.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the information was contained in reports published annually by the Public Works Department, but it would be a question of summarising that information and putting it in the form asked for. It was quite possible to do it, but it would involve a little labour.

The PRESIDENT—Can the Vice-President tell us the amount usually voted for training nullahs?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—It was \$37,000 last year.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—That was an exceptionally large sum.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—Has the estimate always been spent?

The VICE-PRESIDENT—In some cases not.

The PRESIDENT—If the Director of Public Works is willing to provide the figures we might defer the discussion until we have got them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The map that is being prepared will extend from Shaikwan to the western limit of the city on this side and there will be a separate map for Kowloon, so the whole scope of the operations can be seen at a glance.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS proposed that in addition to the map the information asked for in his minute with the exception of the last item be supplied.

Colonel BEDFORD seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE GAGE STREET WELL.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the well at 16, Gage Street.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in a minute stated that this well had apparently been reopened, and suggested that the Board should order that it be filled in at once and cemented over.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—If a case can be made out against the tenant or owner, cannot he be prosecuted? I consider this should be done if possible.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—The well should be filled in.

The PRESIDENT, referring to the Hon. Mr. HEWITT's minute, said that it would be difficult to get a conviction. He understood the people at the house put some boards across the well some three or four feet down, and then filled in with cement and made the surface smooth. The work was passed by an inspector as being in order, but the wood-work has since rotted and the cement has fallen in.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT was of opinion that there should be a prosecution.

The owner was to be called upon to properly carry out the order of the Board of November 27th, 1905. An action is to be taken against him for failing to comply with that order.

THE OLD QUESTION.

Applications were read asking for permission to erect two w.c.s. at the new Victoria Theatre, Des Vaux Central, and to erect four urinals at the University Hotel in Bonham Road.

The PRESIDENT, referring to an application for rough closets, drew attention to the minute written by the Hon. Mr. HEWITT, who pointed out that the number of such applications was increasing and this would involve special arrangements for supervising such places. It had been seen in the past that such places in the ownership of non-Europeans were likely to get out of order.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT added that if the Board continued to grant these applications they must have an increase of staff to supervise them. It did not matter whether they were in European or Asiatic ownership.

Colonel BEDFORD remarked that these were part of the adjuncts of ordinary civilisation, and if supervision were required we should be prepared to meet it.

Mr. Hooper remarked that it should not be forgotten that the Europeans exercised supervision of these places for their own protection.

The motion to grant the application was carried by seven votes to one.

The application with respect to the Victoria Theatre was remitted back to the architects.

The local application was granted.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the month of March gave a total death-rate for the whole Colony of 15 per 1,000 per annum.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Monday, May 8th.

Mr. Wood fined a Chinese, who was arrested while preparing opium at Shaikwan, \$200, the alternative being two months imprisonment.

Four natives, who were arrested on Saturday night coming out of a godown at 143, Hollywood Road with two bales of tobacco valued at \$174 were charged before Mr. Hallifax with stealing the weed, and were committed for trial.

For dumping ashes into the harbour Mr. Wood fined the master of the steam launch *Willard* \$4 or seven days imprisonment.

A Portuguese youth named Joa Remedios was charged before Mr. Hallifax with refusing to pay legal hire. With a cent in his pocket he hired a ricksha and travelled about the city for nearly half an hour. His Worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$5, failing which he would be sent to prison for fifteen days.

An American blackjacket was placed before Mr. Hallifax on charges of behaving in a riotous manner, damaging property in an eating-house in Wellington Street, and damaging the uniform of a policeman. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$5, and ordered the defendant to pay \$4 compensation.

A native who has been several times banished from the Colony was charged before Mr. Hallifax with the offence of disobeying a banishment order, and with being found in No. 99, Third Street, for an unlawful purpose. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

While on board the s.s. *Egypt* at noon on Sunday Sergeant Wills observed two fishing boats with their nets spread close to the steamer, which was discharging coal. After watching for a while he observed the fishermen hauling in their nets well filled with coal, which they stowed into bags. The masters of both boats were arrested and were charged with using their fishing boats for other purposes than for fishing. Each defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$3.

On Saturday evening a number of water police detectives, while on duty in Wanchai Bay in a sampans, observed a large junk which was lying at anchor being fed with coal from a number of small fishing boats. The police boarded the junk and arrested four men, including the master, while in the hold they found coal to the value of \$20. It is alleged that the master of the junk was purchasing coal from the sampans for eight cents per basket. The defendants were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, and his Worship after hearing evidence remanded the first and second on bail of \$30 each, and discharged the third and fourth.

While on patrol duty off the naval camp, Sergeant Thomas passed two fishing boats with a quantity of coal on board. When called upon to stop the fishermen refused, and as the police launch pursued them one of the boats threw four sacks of coal into the harbour. Both vessels were eventually overhauled, and the defendants were charged before Mr. Hallifax. One of them was fined \$10 and the other \$5.

Tuesday, May 9th.

A coolie who snatched a purse from a Chinese gentleman in Queen's Road Central was sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

The charge of wilful murder preferred against two Chinese in connection with the recent quarrel which occurred on the river steamer *Kuongrai* concluded before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy. The first defendant was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and the second was discharged.

At the Magistracy Mr. Wood committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions the Chinese who was charged with attempted armed robbery at No. 311, Queen's Road Central.

SLANDER ACTION AT TIENTSIN.

At H. M. Supreme Court at Tientsin, before F. A. H. Bourne, Esq., C.M.G., Assistant Judge, and a jury, an action for slander brought by F. von Bruckner, a German subject and an engineer by profession, and holding rank equal to that of a Captain in the German Army, against Alfred Eggeling, manager of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank at Peking, was concluded on May 1, when the jury found for the plaintiff for \$1,000, the damages claimed, and costs. Plaintiff based his claim on the following statement made by defendant to one Cost Rodde: "Bruckner asked for a commission from a firm in Tientsin for some Government contract. The firm replied that they could not give a commission, but offered a present of dollars or marks five hundred, which Bruckner accepted."

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

PROSECUTION AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Li Hoa Chi, printer, of 231, Hollywood Road, was prosecuted for printing, publishing and offering for sale a newspaper known as the *Chung Kuo Yat Po* (China) containing matter calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China, and to incite persons to commit crime in China, in this Colony, contrary to Ordinance 15 of 1907. The articles which form the subject matter of the charge appear in diverse issues of the *China* from September 24th, 1910, to March 21st, 1911.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Bowley at the outset referred his Worship to sections 3, 5 and 15 of the Printers' and Publishers' Ordinance, and stated that defendant entered into a bond under the latter section in July, 1910.

He proposed to put in a sealed copy of that bond, which was made evidence under section 20 of the same Ordinance. On April 19th last the defendant made a declaration in the statutory form in which he declared that he had ceased to be the printer and publisher of the *China*. But from July 11th last year until the 19th April this year he was the printer and publisher of the paper mentioned, and his name appeared on the first page of each issue in Chinese, as the printer and publisher thereof. That the defendant did not cease to be connected with the paper, although he filed the necessary declaration was, Mr. Bowley thought, shown by the fact that he was arrested in the office of the *China* a few days ago, when he was taking food with the other members of the staff. The charge against the defendant was laid under Ordinance 15 of 1907. Section 2 of that Ordinance stated that every person who within the Colony printed, published, or offered for sale, or distributed any printed or written newspaper, book or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult, disorder or crime in China, should be guilty of an offence, and if convicted should be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to both.

Section 3 provided that no person should be convicted except by the Supreme Court. The Registrar-General of the Colony was a subscriber to the *China*, as well as to all other Chinese newspapers published in the Colony, and it was part of his duty to peruse these papers from time to time. That official selected certain extracts from the *China*, which extracts were the subject matter of this charge. Copies of the different papers referred to in the charges would be produced. On the 5th of this month Inspector O'Sullivan arrested a certain person at the office of the *China* newspaper, and there seized all the copies he could find of the respective dates mentioned in the charges. In addition to that a clerk from the Registrar-General's Office had on sundry dates obtained copies from the office of the *China*, and a copy of one issue which could not be obtained outside would be produced from the office of the Registrar-General's Office.

Mr. Bowley thought that after perusal of the extracts from the different newspapers, his Worship would have no difficulty in finding, so far as was necessary for the commitment of the defendant for trial, that the *China* had published matter calculated to excite tumult and disorder in China, and to incite persons to commit crime in China.

After hearing evidence his Worship committed the defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

CHINA AND INDIAN OPIUM.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

The *Times* Correspondent at Peking, writing on March 29th, gave the following account of the position of the opium question:—By virtue of an Agreement between the Indian Government and China, entered into at the end of 1907, India undertook to reduce the amount of opium exported from India by 5,100 chests per annum beginning from January 1, 1908, for a period of five years, provided China reduced the production of native opium in the same ratio. When this period expired at the end of 1910, China was unable to present any actual statistics showing that she had reduced the cultivation to the degree agreed upon, but from a number of independent observers evidence was forthcoming that she had accomplished more than she had promised. Accordingly the Indian Government accepted the independent evidence, and undertook to continue the reduction in export in the same ratio until the trade expired at the end of 1917.

But the resolutions passed in Edinburgh at the Missionary Conference last year, the day of humiliation and prayer decreed for October 24, the 50th anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin by which the opium trade had first been legalized, the subsequent agitation was still continuing in China, and finally the resolutions passed by the Chinese Senate, have contributed to bring about a condition of things the solution of which is presenting considerable difficulties.

Briefly the case is this:—China expresses the desire to end her opium traffic before the period agreed upon. There is widespread confidence that within one year, or at most within two years, the Indo-Chinese opium trade will no longer be in existence.

In 1907, before the present agreement restricting the export from India came into force, India exported 67,000 chests of opium, of which 51,000 were imported into China and 16,000 were consumed in the Straits, in Borneo, in Siam, and other Asiatic countries outside of China. The reduction of 5,100 chests in the export from India did not necessarily mean, although such was the inference, that there would be a diminution of the import into China of that amount. At the time the negotiations the British Minister was careful to point out to Yuan Shih-kai that the Indian Government could not guarantee that a portion of the 16,000 chests then sold in the Straits might not be re-exported to China.

On January 1, 1908, the Agreement came into effect. In that year India was to export 61,900 chests, and China, it was believed, was to import 42,122 chests. In 1909 India was to export 56,800 chests, and China, it was believed, would import 41,800 chests. Actually she imported 42,183 chests, a slightly larger amount than in the previous year. The high price of opium due to the restriction of its output of native opium had tempted the opium merchants to supply the demand from opium previously exported to the Straits and other places outside

of China. The opium merchants have never believed in the sincerity of the Chinese Government in its crusade against opium. They have increased their stocks, paid enormous prices, and held their opium for a rise. They have acted in all ways in accordance with their treaty rights, but their judgment has been at fault.

Last year, instead of absorbing, in accordance with what she might normally have been expected to do, 36,700 chests, China imported only 30,654 chests, the reduction being further evidence of the effective campaign waged against the drug. The surplus was added to the large stocks which had already been accumulated in expectation of a rising market in the bonded stores at the treaty ports. The amount at present in stock is 18,000 chests. What is to become of this?

There is no longer any doubt as to the sincerity with which China has grappled with the opium question, nor is there any real divergence of opinion as to the success which has attended her efforts. On September 30, 1906, Sir John Jordan reported on "the immense difficulty of stopping the growth of the poppy in the four large and distant provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Szechuan, and Yunnan, in most of which it is the staple crop." Writing again on October 21 of the same year, he described the reports from Shansi and Yunnan as "bearing eloquent testimony of the good work done in both." At the same time he reported that "comparatively little has been accomplished to check either the consumption or the cultivation of the drug in Szechuan, by far the largest producing area in the Empire, the province which will furnish the supreme test of the success or failure of the programme of total prohibition."

To Szechuan, then, that magnificent province of the west, the chief commissioner for investigation of poppy cultivation in China, Sir Alexander Hosie, has with characteristic thoroughness directed his attention. Reference has been made to his report in the House of Commons. His testimony will be the most eloquent proof yet given of the success of the anti-opium movement in China.

THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS.

When it was discovered that increasing quantities of Indian opium were being imported into China, although the end desired by both Governments was to diminish the import, Mr. Max Müller, our Chargé d'Affaires, proposed to China last July that to enable the reduction to be effective all opium leaving India for China should be earmarked, and only opium thus earmarked should be admitted. Negotiations on these lines were proceeding when the action of the Senate seemed to them to be abandoned, but as a matter of fact, although no agreement was made, the Indian Government is now re-arranging all opium intended for China. Opium exported for consumption in the Straits and elsewhere, amounting to 16,000 chests, is of course, not earmarked, and until an agreement is made, there is nothing to prevent unearmarked opium from coming into China.

Negotiations are proceeding along this course: the shortening of the period, the imposition of laws and regulations, the disposal of the accumulated stocks, and the exclusion of opium as an article of trade, the last-named proposal was brought about by the denunciation, before April 24 of this year, of the Treaty of Tientsin. China asks that instead of a gradual decrease extending over seven years, terminating the traffic on December 31, 1910, England will terminate it as soon as China has suppressed the cultivation of native opium. There is complete agreement to this proposal.

China further asks that as soon as the growth of the poppy and the prohibition of the import of native opium into that province, England will likewise forbid the import into that province of Indian opium. Import can be forbidden by the refusal to issue the requisite transit pass. Finding difficulties in this proposition, the British Government undertakes to exclude Indian opium from all provinces of China and Manchuria, even from provinces in which there are treaty ports, with the temporary exception of the seven eastern provinces of Shantung, Kiangnan, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwangtung. China replies that this concession is more apparent than real, for it is specially in these seven provinces that Indian opium is imported, the seven provinces consuming ten times more Indian opium than all the rest of the Chinese Empire. China, on the other hand, offers to permit its continued entry into Canton and Shanghai, the two chief ports of entry, and against this continuance the two provinces protest, asking why they alone should furnish the invidious comparison.

While the Indian Government are face to face with a large loss of revenue, the Chinese Government are prepared to sustain a still greater relative loss. There will, however, be some relief. At present the consolidated duty and tax on Indian opium amounts to 110 taels and 12 cents per chest (133 taels 12 cents). This was the duty when opium was worth \$100 per chest. It is still the duty when the value of opium has risen to \$250 per chest, and recognizing this altered condition, the British Government are willing to permit the duty to be increased to 330 taels per chest, the increased duty to come into operation immediately.

DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

The major difficulty of all remains—namely, the question of the disposal of the accumulated stock, amounting to some 18,000 chests, now lying in the bonded stores and in stock in the treaty ports. Its value is nearly \$4,000,000. It is admitted that this opium has come in under treaty rights, and that it has been bought from the Indian Government under what is really a guarantee that it is protected by treaty rights. If those rights are now abrogated and lost is sustained in consequence, then the Indian Government must be held responsible. China proposes that the whole of the 18,000 chests must be sold before the new agreement comes into operation—that is, the new agreement, now being negotiated, which is to take effect six months after the date of signature. Opium merchants protest that compulsory sale within six months will force down the price, so that their losses will be ruinous. Who will indemnify them on account of these losses? It is argued on the other side that at the worst these losses would not be more than \$500,000. This amount, it is contended, can be easily borne by the British taxpayer. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there is a very ready market even at its enormously enhanced price for Indian opium in China. This fact supports the Chinese contention that a period of six months is long enough to permit the sale of the opium in the treaty ports.

But by the agreement of 1907 India can import free opium to China and China can import from India, 30,600 chests, making, with the 18,000 chests in stock, a total of 49,600 chests—a large increase upon last year—an increase that would estrange sympathy. China, therefore, on this ground, proposes to further restrict the export from India by 6,000 chests per annum for three years.

Complications are due to the fact that the two Governments, India and China, approach the question from different standpoints. India, most consider her subjects and Indian upon them the least possible hardship by suppressing the trade as gently as possible. China, on the other hand, in the face of public agitation, must be careful not to make any agreement that will appear to help the sale of opium. And there the matter stands.

INTIMATIONS

IT PAYS YOU TO BUY THIS WHISKY.

M.P.

Whisky is good, so good that the demand for it is steadily and rapidly increasing—after all, that is the supreme test of quality. We want you to know its good qualities, and the only way is for you to try it. Next time order.

M.P.

It contains a Free Passage Coupon to Scotland in every case.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[50]

GOLD

AND

SILVER

WATCHES

ENGLISH,

SWISS

AND

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SUPERIOR

QUALITY

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]



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N. LAZARUS

FOR YOUR GLASSES?

BECAUSE

You will receive Fair Treatment.

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We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

[257]

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

YOST TYPEWRITER, almost new Reasonable Price.

Apply to—

"Q."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [638]

PERUVIAN CONSULATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the absence on leave of the Consul for Peru the Charge of this Consulate has been handed over to M. DE TOLLENAERE, Acting Consul for Belgium in Hongkong.

BY ORDER.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [636]

NOTICE.

REFERRING to Mr. F. G. ALLEN'S advertisement of Monday, I have not at any time pledged his credit nor have I any intention of doing so except for necessities which I am legally entitled to do.

Mrs. F. G. ALLEN.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [635]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD. will be held at WONGSHEE HOUSE, Hall No. 174, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a Resolution authorising the Directors to borrow or raise such further sums of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding should not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1911.

By Order of the Board,

ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.

22, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

A limited number of the Circular Letter to Shareholders is in the hands of the Agent and can be had on application. [672]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Second Call of Dollars Ten (\$10) HAIPHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten and Cents Ten (\$10.10) HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the 13th May, 1911.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, or to the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between SATURDAY, the 13th, and SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1911.

The Provisional Certificates may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINHAM & MATTHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made on surrender of the Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 20th May, 1911.

For the Board of Directors,

T. F. HOUGH, Chairman.

Hongkong General Purposes Committee.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [624]

BUTTER.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the Finest Quality Table Butter Imported.

We Stock Three Other Brands at Prices to suit all.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED—EX-ENGLISH MAIL. YOU WILL FIND OUR RANGE INCOMPARABLE

FOR QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICES.

NEW FASHION STYLE BATHING DRESSES AND CAPS.

White Lace Striped Muslin, Printed Dress Vests, White Swiss Embroidered Muslin, Robe Muslin, White Embroidered Striped Dress Muslin, White Fancy Shirting, Mercedized Stripe, Fancy Vests, "The Elite" Stripe Dress Fabrics, &c., &c.

LATEST STYLES LADIES' STOCKINGS:—Plain Finest Macao-Lisle Black, Tan, High Spliced and Double Soled.

Plain Finest Side Silk Lisle Black, Tan, Lisle.

Plain Silk Black Stockings.

Lace.

Also Boys and Girls, Best Values.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [38]

PUBLIC COMPANY

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 28th February, 1911, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 16 is Payable on the 1st May, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA and the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [656]

WANTED

NOTICE.

COMPRADORE REQUIRED.

AN European Firm requires a COMPRADORE of good standing for its Canton Branch. Security \$100,000 at the least in Hongkong Property or cash. Apply in writing marked "COMPRADORE" to DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1911. [502]

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE of good standing for an European Firm in Hongkong. Security at least \$50,000 Cash.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1911. [645]

FOR SALE

HOTEL FOR SALE.

A Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring.

For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENLIS," 76A, PEAK, SEVEN ROOMS, Large Verandah; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

IN SHAMHEE, British Concession, Canton, TWO VALUABLE GROUND LOTS, Middle Avenue.

For Particulars, apply to—

HERBERT DENT & Co., Canton.

Canton, 1st March, 1911. [390]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285 EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

GRACA & CO.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building), Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1911, Pictures made of used Stamps, Note Papers and Envelopes with Hongkong Views.

Inspection Invited. [544]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, LIVE LOONG STREET (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [555]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

ENTERTAINMENT

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RETURN VISIT

FOR

TWO NIGHTS ONLY

OF

HENRY DALLAS

AND HIS COMPANY,

"THE FOLLIES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

MAY 12th AND 13th.

Booking Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S.

Business Manager: HARRY A. DOOLEY.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [673]

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Garden Lot No. 2, Caroline Hill Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st January, 1895. [679]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot No. 2.	Caroline Hill Road, North of Garden Lot No. 2.	150' 10" x 155' 0" x 150' 0"	25,000 (about)	30	1,282

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Bonham Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 5th April, 1901, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years. [680]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
Lot No. 185A.	Adjoining the East side of the main road.	155' 0" x 175' 0" x 45' 0"	7,000 (about)	82	1,000

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [474]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.)

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TO LET

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FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL. GODOWNS in Masons Lane good for storage of Wines and other Articles, Rent moderate.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8A, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, newly completed, with Lift and Lavatories.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [627]

TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Offices, Ground and First Floor.

Apply—

"BEX," Post Office Box 413. Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [687]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent.

NEW AND COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rents.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 32,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [545]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East.

Apply—

CHATER & MCDY. Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

TO LET.

No. 9, MACDONNELL ROAD, from 1st May, No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

"CREGGAN," 39, THE PEAK. An OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voeux Road, Central.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 35 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO BE LET.

No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office.

No. 2A, D'AGUIAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE CO., LTD. For Particulars, Etc.

Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT, Same Address. Ho. Kong, 24th February, 1911. [362]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position.

WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road, furnished.

No. 13, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).

THE EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.

BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911.

No. 57, PRAYA EAST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

No. 4, ORMSBY VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [626]

TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present occupied by E. R. HALLIFAX, Esq.). From 1st May, 1911.

Apply—

"Y. Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th May, 1911, at 12 o'clock (Noon), on the Premises

(IN ONE LOT) The STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, and BOOK DEBTS of the "Mao Yuen" Compadore Shop.

TERMS—Cash on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [677]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Concerned to Sell by Public Auction,

ON TUESDAY, the 16th May, 1911, commencing at 11 A.M., at SHAMSHAN, CANTON (To Reduce Stock and to Make Room for New Stock).

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MACHINERY and ELECTRICAL GOODS, &c., &c.

Comprising—

REMINGTON and KNOX MARINE MOTORS (6 to 24 H.P.), "EUREKA" STEAM PUMP, KNITTING, CIGARETTE and CONCRETE MACHINES, RICE, FLOUR and SUGAR CANE MILLS, LOOMS, TELEGRAPH APPARATUS, SEARCHLIGHT, GAS PLANT, ROTARY, "CHALLENGER" and HAND PUMPS, VALVES, HORSE GEAR, PACKING, FILES, &c., &c., &c.

A. E. G. MOTORS (2 to 12 H.P.), ACCUMULATORS, ARC LAMPS, CEILING FANS, ELECTROLIGHTS, INSULATED WIRE, LAMP HOLDERS, SWITCHES, METERS and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, &c., &c.

Inspection orders on application. Terms:—25% on fall of hammer, remainder within one week.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [678]

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

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12 months 4% per annum.
6 do. 3 1/2 do.
3 do. 3 do.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager. Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [24]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 6,250,000
Reserve Fund Yen 2,620,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Amoy, Anping, Keelung, Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [659]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: 35 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD. THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Corporation transacts every description

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN,"
Capt. J. B. Pattison, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [68]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 17th inst., or they will not be received.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [4]



MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, KANADA,
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW
and KAMITAMADA.

Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
KISHIDAKE Coals.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI"
Codes, A.I. ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENTS:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. Gearing & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACANDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs. BOREY & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
Y. SHIBUYA,
Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [636]

士通力汽水樽

BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" SPARKLET Syphons enable you to produce the purest, freshest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS at \$2.00 each.
BULBS at \$0.90 per box.

WHOLESALE BUYERS:
Can obtain at London prices from

KWANG SANG HONG, LTD.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,

246 & 248, Des Voeux Rd. Cent., HONGKONG

行發總

司公限有行生廣港香

[386]



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

EUGEN SANDOW says—

"PLASMON"

is the essential food I have so
long wished for, and I would
never be without it."

Plasmon Cocoa, Plasmon Oats, Plasmon Biscuits.

Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

[439-1]

STOMALIX

Sole of Carles. Cures Dyspepsia and all per-
cent. of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines,
painful and otherwise.

Distributing Agents:
FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

[35]

APENTA

Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,

THE GOUTY,

THE CONSTIPATED,

and

THE OBESE.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful before
Breakfast.

[15]

The

Univalued Killer!

Fatal to insect life—
harmless to everything
else. Sold in tins and
bottles only, but
be sure you
get—

KEATING'S

Kills
Flies,
Bugs,
Beetles, etc.

[35]

Big G

Patented Coldcream
—and a simple remedy for
B. skin, Catarrh, Hay Fever,
Inflammation, Irritation, also
all kinds of skin diseases, such
as itching, eczema, etc.

AT CHEMISTS
They will cure you
Treatments with such results
as to make you a convert.

The Face Cream Co.
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

[35]

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar
to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sold by a Chemist.

[103-3]

LADIES

SAFE
REMEDY

[35]

KUALA LUMPUR SENSATION.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE AGA IN TAN
ENGLISH LADY.

The magisterial proceedings in the Steward
case opened at Kuala Lumpur on May 1st.
They are reported in the *Singapore Press* as
follows:

Mr. E. A. Wagner appeared on behalf of
Mrs. Proudlock and her husband, while Mr.
Robinson was present in the interests of the
deceased.

Mrs. Proudlock appeared first in the dock,
but was afterwards accommodated with a seat
outside it.

Mr. G. A. Horford, D.P.P., opened the case
for the prosecution and stated that the charge
was at present one of murder of Mr. Steward.

The facts, so far as the police had been able
to ascertain, were as follows. On Sunday night
last Mr. Steward was dining with some friends
when suddenly he got up and said he had an
appointment at nine o'clock. He rushed out of
the hotel, apparently in a hurry, as he insisted
on employing a private ricksha not ordinarily
available for hire. He appears to have gone
direct from the hotel to the accused's house. It
further appears that on the night in question
the accused, who is a married woman, her hus-
band being master of the Victoria Institution,
was dining by herself, her husband dining out
with Mr. Ambler and others. The ricksha coolie,
having taken Steward to the house, was told to
wait a little while, which he did, with his back
to the house in a position which did not enable
him to see what was going on in the house. The
coolie states that after about ten minutes he
heard two or three reports of firearms being
discharged. He then got out of the ricksha and
went up to the house. He noticed no light on
the verandah, but apparently saw the man who
had employed him rushing out towards him. The
coolie being frightened ran away and took
his ricksha with him. As he ran he heard three
more distinct reports. The next evidence would
be the cook, who was the only other inmate in
the house, the ayah and the "boy" having de-
parted for the night. The cook states that he
was smoking the hookah in the kitchen when he
heard gun reports. He took no notice until he
heard the voice of the accused, which appeared
to come from the side of the house. She told
him to call her husband, which he did at once.
He went apparently to Mr. Ambler's house in
Brickfields Road, where he called Mr. Proud-
lock, who on arrival at the school premises with
Mr. Ambler met the accused.

SHOT A MAN.

She appeared to be in a very agitated con-
dition and kept saying "Blood, blood." Accused
further stated that she had shot a man and that
the man was Steward. The reason she gave
was that he molested her and made improper
proposals to her, and she, being frightened of
what he was going to do, picked up the revolver
which happened to be on the table and shot him
and shot him. That was on the verandah.

Mr. Horford said he did not rely on the
accused's statement that she killed the deceased.
There was also the fact that when she was found
afterwards it was seen that her dress was covered
with blood and there was also the mark of
powder on one finger of the right hand. He did
not think the question, which was whether
the accused was the person who shot the de-
ceased, really presented any difficulties. All the
evidence, he thought, pointed unmistakably in
that direction.

Continuing, Mr. Horford said that firstly
there was the evidence that deceased had
stated he had an appointment. That, he
thought, showed that the deceased must have
been aware of the fact that he would find
the accused in the house by herself that night.
It was difficult to see how he could have known
unless the accused told him. This pointed to
there having been some communication between
the two.

Mr. Horford said he would not ask his
Worship to place too great a reliance on the coolie's
evidence as to the time of the occurrence, as that
would be borne out by other evidence, which
showed that the deceased left the Empire Hotel
according to the coolie about 8.45 p.m. (Mr.
Gilmour put it a little later). Deceased would
get to the Institution about 9.10 p.m.,
certainly not before nine o'clock. According
to the evidence of the people in Mr. Ambler's
house, the coolie arrived there shortly
after 9.25 p.m., so that deceased could not have
been in the Proudlock's house long. Mr.
Horford did not think that one could suppose
that deceased would go straight into the house
and proceed at once to violate Mrs. Proudlock.
That seemed impossible to imagine, and the fact
that he was there a very short time made her
story not very easy to believe, perhaps. Then
there was the fact that when the deceased was
discovered by Wyatt the clothing was examined
and found to be entirely intact and not at all
disturbed. The medical evidence also did
not show any accomplishment of violence.
If it were a fact that the revolver had only
been fired on the verandah the case would
wear a different aspect, but the evidence
would clearly prove that not to be the case.
Mr. Horford commented on the nature of the
verandah. He said the rug on the floor was not
disturbed or crumpled and the only thing that
was upset was a very flimsy Japanese table with
books upon it. A wicker stand near by was up-
set, but it was suggested that although
dining alone the accused was dressed in evening
dress, and her husband says that that is quite
usual for her even when alone. That was not
incredible, but the question had to be considered
whether it does not point to the expectation of
a visit from the deceased.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE HUSBAND.

Mr. Proudlock gave evidence to the effect
that he received an invitation to dinner from
Mr. Ambler and arranged to meet him after
church, but the arrangement was altered in the
presence of his wife shortly before church.
He was practicing at the back of the house
with a revolver which he had had since April
18th, and at 5.25 p.m. stopped practice, loaded
the revolver to his wife and asked her to
put it in a safe place. The revolver used
to be kept in his desk near the bed-
room. Witness went to church and looked
round for Ambler and then went into the
Club. Witness knew Steward, but he did
not think he was in the room at the Club when
witness went in. He only saw one person he
knew. Witness and his wife after speaking to
Mr. Mowen went out. There was no one with
them. On going back home witness changed
his clothes and went out to dine and his wife
stayed behind. His wife was wearing an ordi-
nary evening dress; she frequently wore an
evening dress when dining alone. When
witness was called by the cook at Ambler's
house about 9.30 p.m. the cook said, "Mem-
panggil, lolas lolas." The cook did not know
what was the matter. Witness said, "Evidently
there is something up," and went with Ambler
to the house. When they arrived his wife
staggered towards him and he noticed she had
blood splashed on her dress. He asked, "What
is it?" and she answered, "Blood, blood" two
or three times. She continued, "I have shot a
man." Witness said, "Whom?" She replied,
"Mr. Steward."

Mr. Proudlock said when he was called to the
house his wife spoke in a most unintelligible
manner. He soothed her and asked her to tell
him all about it. She then informed him that
the deceased went to the bungalow and sat down
and talked about various things. He asked if
witness was in and his wife said, "No." She
asked him if he would not like to go on to the
Ambler's to see witness if it was anything im-
portant. Deceased said it was nothing important
and did not offer to go. They proceeded to talk
about the rising of the river and about church-
going. She asked the deceased if he went to church
and he said, "No, he had not been for years." She
said, "You must be like me, oh Agnes!" She
then got up to show him a book. Steward also
arose from his seat simultaneously and put his arm
round her, trying to outrage her. Witness was
doubtful as to the exact words his wife used, but
that was his impression of what she said. Witness
asked where he was, and she said, "I
don't know, I don't know; he ran," and pointed
to the steps. Steward was lying by the
side of the steps near the tennis court, about
twenty or thirty paces from the verandah steps.
Witness looked down and saw that Steward
must be dead or very badly hurt. He was lying
flat with his face downwards and his head
slightly turned. Steward had been to witness'
house, but not the present one. Witness had
no business transactions with him. Mr.
Proudlock said he was on good terms with his
wife and had never had any reason to complain
about her conduct. Steward had always behaved
as a gentleman should.

Dr. Cooper, who made the post-mortem
examination, deposed to finding six separate
wounds in the head, neck and body. They were
of a terrible nature, and each would have been
fatal, although it was impossible to say which
actually caused death.

Mr. Wagner asked that the accused be again
released on bail, as the evidence tended to show
that she was one of justifiable homicide.

Mr. Daly, the magistrate, said the charge was
so serious and the circumstances so peculiar,
according to the facts stated by Mr. Horford,
that that was sufficient to justify him refusing
bail.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned
until next day.

[600-2]

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

COMMERCIAL TREATY EXPECTED TO BE
SIGNED THIS MONTH.

An Occasional Correspondent of the *Poll Mail*
Gazette contributed the following article to that
journal last month:—

Now that our own little troubles about tariffs
with Japan have been settled, whether for good
or ill, the commercial world is awaiting with
deep interest the result of the negotiations be-
tween Germany and Japan on the same matter.

Mr. Tabe, the technical expert who came to
London early in the year to assist in drawing
up the terms of a proposed commercial treaty, has
been in Berlin for some time, but it is not
expected that the new treaty with Germany will
be signed before the end of May, as, in the first
place, it has to be approved by the Reichstag.
Bearing in mind some of the drastic alterna-
tives in Japan as to the inability of Free Trade
Britain to retaliate, the result of the Japanese
negotiations with Germany, who has a "big
stick" of her own, should be instructive.

After Great Britain, Germany exports to Japan
more commodities than any other European
country. According to the latest Japanese
statistics (those relating to the year 1909),
Japan imports from Germany goods valued at
£4,021,753. On the other hand, Germany imports
only about £800,000 worth of Japanese goods,
a much less amount than France, £4,152,477, or
Italy, £1,999,951. Moreover, Germany exports to
and imports from Japan have been falling
during the last year or two. (The imports from
Great Britain to Japan have fallen to a much
greater extent, but this is making a comparison
with the years immediately preceding the war
with Russia, when the conditions of trade were
abnormal. The normal trade of Japan with
Germany bears evidence of growth both in
imports and exports.—*Ed., H.D.P.*)

In view of the forthcoming treaty it is
interesting to note the main items of German
exports to Japan. First comes indigo; the
figures are for 1909, £438,856; then iron and
steel, bar and sheet, £252,903; iron rails,
£157,892; woollen cloths and serges with cotton
mixture, £118,805; locomotives, etc., £103,197.
Other chief commodities are sugar, cotton
yarns, wool, mousseline-de-laine, rail, iron and
steel plates and sheets.

Japan's chief exports to Germany are cam-
phor, fish-oil and whale-oil, silk tissues, copper
ingots and slabs, straw plaits, and wood-chip-
bricks.

In the tariff schedule the duties on the chief
German exports to Japan were not increased
by a long way to the same extent as the duties
on British goods, so that Germany, in her
negotiations, enters a battle less severe, and is at
the same time better armed, than was the case
with Great Britain.

What influence high politics might have on
the Japan-German negotiations is an interest-
ing problem. Japan is undoubtedly a little
suspicious of German intentions in the Far
East. She fears there may be coquetry with
China, and it would upset all Japanese plans for
China, if Japan may go a long way, there ore,
to render secure her same time, come the
present balance of power in the Orient, which
is so vital to her own interests.

CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Some remarkable instances of the amazing
speed of development through which Canada is
passing are afforded in a telegram received by
Lord Strathcona, the British Commissioner, from
the Minister of the Interior.

Five thousand overseas immigrants, most of
them from England, arrived in Winnipeg the
first three days of this week.

The Canadian Northern Railway is calling
for tenders for the construction of a mountain
section in British Columbia running through
the Fraser and Thompson cañons, approxi-
mately 315,000,000 (£30,000,000).

During the year ending March 31, 33,853 head
of live stock entered Western Canada from the
United States; 12,285 were horses. During the
first ten days of April 1,000 cars, settlers, stock,
and effect passed through the gateway at the
north portal of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Settlers are entering Western Canada at the
rate of 1,500 per day. Five special trains passed
through Emerson to Edmonton, carrying
overseas immigrants and a large detachment of
repatriated French Canadians from New Eng-
land, States.

A charter has been granted to the British
Canadian Shipbuilding and Dock Company,
capitalised at \$10,000,000, for a shipbuilding
plant for Sydney Harbour, Nova Scotia.

The mineral production of Canada for 1910
exceeded in value \$105,000,000 (£21,000,000), an
increase of 14 per cent. on 1909.

An automobile road across the Rocky Moun-
tains to Calgary will be constructed.

[127]

"Montserrat"

LIME JUICE

is derived from fresh lime fruit cultivated in
the West Indian Island of MONTSERRAT.

It is an ideal Summer Beverage.

SUPPLIED IN TWO FORMS—
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.



600-2

BOVRIL

Tickles
the
Palate



98-2

THE CHINESE CURRENCY LOAN.

A "TIMES" COMMENT.

Commenting on the Chinese Currency Man-
churia Development loan agreement recently
signed the *Times* says:—

The purely financial terms, as described in
our Peking Correspondent's despatch, appear
to be those which were contained in the preli-
minary contract of October 27, 1910, and which
were named by our New York Correspondent
on the following day. The loan is to be for
£10,000,000 at 5 per cent., and it is to be issued
to the financial groups concerned at 25. The
objects are declared to be currency reform, and
industrial enterprises in Manchuria. The loans
making the advances are of English, French, Ger-
man, and American nationality, and it is expres-
sly provided by the Imperial Edict authorizing the
loan that the four nationalities are to participate
equally in the undertaking. The Chinese
Government are directly liable for the loan, which
is further secured on the produce of
certain duties and taxes. Some of these sources
of revenue are pledged only in so far as they are
raised in the three provinces of Manchuria,
while others are made liable throughout China.
They are estimated to produce 5,000,000 taels,
and, should they prove to be insufficient for the
service of the loan, other revenues of Manchuria
may be pledged for that object. A highly im-
portant provision of the agreement declares that,
in the event of default, the revenues on which
the loan is secured shall be transferred to the
Maritime Customs and shall be administered by
them. Redemption within forty-five years is
provided for by annual drawings, to commence
after the tenth year. The proceeds are not to be
handed over to the Chinese authorities at once.
The Ministry of Finance, in the first instance,
to deliver to the banks "a programme of currency
reform on a silver basis," and they are to specify
the accounts required for carrying it out. They
are at the same time to state the character of the
undertakings in Manchuria, which are con-
templated and the sums needed to execute them. Six
months are given to the banks for the considera-
tion of these proposals, and within this period
they are to notify the Ministry that they are
prepared to make a public issue of bonds on the
basis of the proposals. There are, however,
some curious provisions for enabling the lenders
to make immediate advances to the borrowers
for certain purposes. A million may be handed
to China at once for use in Manchuria, and a
second million may be paid over to her for
currency reform before the bonds are publicly
issued, should she satisfy the banks that the
nature and cost of the Manchurian undertakings
and the programme of currency reform are
acceptable. She is likewise to be permitted to
apply £2,500,000 out of the loan to meet her
outstanding obligations under the Boxer
protocol. As she will not receive more than
£9,500,000 in cash, it would seem that only
£6,000,000 will be available for currency reform.

Our Peking Correspondent states that the
scheme is considered to be sound. The difficulty,
he remarks, is not so much to get the loan, but
to get it to be used for the purposes intended.
It will strike most persons, we fancy, that the
project as described does not appear to contain
on the face of it any obvious provision for such
administration. We shall re-
gard it as extremely unfortunate if some pro-
vision for this very necessary purpose has not been
made. Our Correspondent draws attention to the
absence from the agreement of any reference to
the appointment of a foreign financial adviser
or to foreign supervision. He proceeds to add
that the question of such an adviser has no
"direct" connection with the loan. We sincerely
trust, however, that the very close inter-
connection between the two subjects will find
expression in some binding form. Our Wash-
ington Correspondent telegraphed at the
beginning of November that there was then
reason to believe that the United States in-
tended to suggest the appointment of an
American adviser, whose sole duty would be to
attend to the problem of currency reform. It
was stated shortly afterwards that the Chinese
Government did not regard the suggestion
with favour, but in January we were assured
positively that America was resolved unaver-
singly to insist on the principle of supervision.

It will be a matter of deep regret, for the sake
of all parties, if this principle has been stau-
doned. We hope, however, that in some form
or other it may prove to have been safeguarded.
An adviser, our Peking Correspondent tells us,
will be required to report on the scheme of
currency reform which the Chinese drew up in
May, and upon which we published a suggestive
letter from our Shanghai Correspondent on
June 21. The omission in the agreement may
have been made good in other ways. The
Chinese Government attach an inordinate im-
portance to "saving their face" in transactions
with foreigners, particularly since the patrio-
tism of Young China has become clamorous, and
the banks would naturally be disposed to indulge
this feeling, so long as it did not materially
prejudice the loan or its objects.

[555]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF

LOARDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne
of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, ...	DEVANHA ...	15 P.M., 10th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CEYLON and YOKOHAMA ...	Capt. A. E. A. Baker ...	1 P.M., 12th May	Freight only
LONDON via USUAL PORTS ...	DELTA ...	Noon, 13th May	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP ...	SICILIA ...	About 17th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, POONA and YOKOHAMA ...	Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.R.	About 19th May	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP ...	SUMATRA ...	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG ...	"KWANGSEI" ...	On 10th May, 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI ...	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 10th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"ANHUI" ...	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"CHENAN" ...	On 13th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ...	"TAMING" ...	On 16th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"LUCHOW" ...	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ...	"TEAN" ...	On 23rd May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra Staterooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE-FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINCHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. TELEPHONE 36

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [10]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS CAPTAIN LEAVING.

"HAIYANG" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 12th May, at 11 A.M.

"HAIYAN" ... Capt. J. S. Touch ... TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.

"HAIHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 19th May, at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. J. W. Frans ... WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 11 A.M.

STEAMERS will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to— DOUGLAS, LAPRAIR & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [9]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. SCANDIA ... 18th May

S.S. SLAVONIA ... 4th June

S.S. SEGOVIA ... 15th June

S.S. SPEZIA ... 1st July

S.S. SILESIA ... 12th July

S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... 28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. [12]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

TIENTSIN via SWATOW & WEL ... CHEONGSHING ... Thursday, 11th May, Noon.

HAUWEI ... SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ... LAISANG ... Saturday, 13th May, Noon.

MANILA ... SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ... WINGSANG ... Saturday, 13th May, 2 P.M.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... CHOYSANG ... Sunday, 14th May, D'light.

SANDAKAN ... MAUSANG ... Monday, 15th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI ... KWONGSANG ... Monday, 15th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI ... KWONGSANG ... Monday, 15th May, Noon.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ... KUTSANG ... Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KITSANG", "NANSANG" and "POORSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Lahad Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Hainan, and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [15]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID ...	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Mossa ...	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE ...	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino ...	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. and SEATTLE, via KIELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKACHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA ...	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson ...	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE ...	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kou ...	7,000	SATURDAY, 20th May, from Kobe
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	AWA MARU Capt. Iizawa ...	7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomioka ...	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE ...	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler ...	5,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO ...	YAWATA MARU Capt. J. Nagao ...	5,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson ...	9,000	THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 A.M.
	HAKATA MARU Capt. A. Mooker ...	7,000	FRIDAY, 12th May
	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Salter ...	5,000	TUESDAY, 16th May

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carried Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

[14-40]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomacy, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: —Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.
		FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York. £45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT. [48]

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 23, POOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.

* Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKACHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 12th May, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
to NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0
to LONDON	£ 71-10-0
	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
to SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420.00, Single
to VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomacy, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For Further Particulars to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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FOR

STEAMERS

TONS

LEAVES

VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA ... "TACOMA MARU" ... 6,178 ... TUESDAY, 16th May, at Daylight

VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA ... "PANAMA MARU" ... 6,178 ... TUESDAY, 30th May, at Daylight

MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Furs. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR

STEAMERS

TEPLITZ WATER

THE PEARL OF ALL MINERAL WATERS.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

GUSTAV FEILER,
NETZSCHKAU. VGTL,

MANUFACTURER OF

WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN
and UNION CASHMERES.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

H O E H L

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIA route to EUROPE.

The Public are informed that the Parcel Mails for the British Post Offices at Shanghai and Hankow placed on board the S.S. Asia have been lost in the wreck.

The S.S. Asia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 5th inst., at 5.00 p.m. and closed in London for despatch on the 14th of April, and for despatch on the 14th of April.

The Empress of Japan, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Tuesday, the 9th inst. at 7.00 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 12th inst., at 7 a.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard and Hainan	Si-Kiang	Wednesday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Choshun Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Hankow, Singapore and Bangkok	Hansen	Wednesday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hansen	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Hankow and Bangkok	Hansen	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yawata Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Rubi	Wednesday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Tsingtau, Chefoo and Newchwang	Kwangse	Wednesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Szechuen	Wednesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)	Deranka	Wednesday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	Wednesday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore	Suevia	Wednesday, 10th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Keongwai	Wednesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.

Hankow and Bangkok	Loekum	Thursday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chongshing	Thursday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sai Tai	Thursday, 11th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Aihui	Thursday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Singapore	Ponglong	Thursday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Hongkong, Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Kumano Maru	Friday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon	Friday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMODA, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO (SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Swatow and Bangkok	Machew	Friday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton, Peking and Haiphong	Triumph	Saturday, 13th, 8.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Latang	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Triton	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Copri	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUNISIAN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Wingung	Choyang
Swatow and Shanghai	Chenan	

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.) SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Empress of Japan

MONEY LETTERS—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO REQUISITION in alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).

Mails for CANTON, WUHOW and SHANGHAI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	May 9th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2

ON PARIS	May 9th.
Bank Bills, on demand	229
Credits, at 4 months' sight	233
ON GERMANY	May 9th.
On demand	185
ON NEW YORK	May 9th.
Bank Bills, on demand	44 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY	May 9th.
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2

ON CALCUTTA	May 9th.
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	May 9th.
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	May 9th.
On demand	88 1/2
ON MANILA	May 9th.
On demand	88 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	May 9th.
On demand	77 1/2
ON BATAVIA	May 9th.
On demand	108 1/2
ON HAIPHONG	May 9th.
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON	May 9th.
On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON HANKOW	May 9th.
On demand	84 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$57.30
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2 d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$6.90 discount.
Chinese	10 " \$7.15 "
Hongkong	20 " \$6.88 "
Hongkong	10 " \$6.99 "

SQUARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 9TH, 1911.

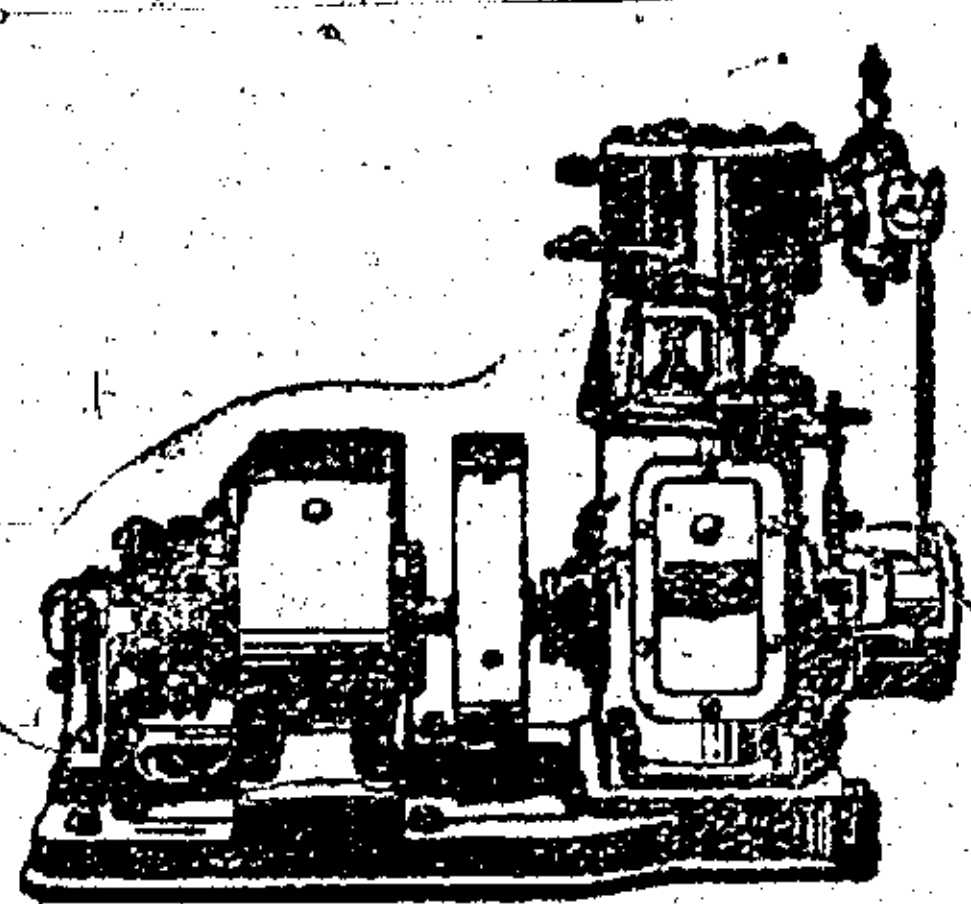
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1895, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$80, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, sal. & b.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$7, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 65.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 48.
Loon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Soo-Choo Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 21.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$2 1/2.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$51, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$7, sales & buy.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 80.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$5, buyers
IRONWORKS & LIME.				
Forwick & Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3, sales & buy.
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$195.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$212.
Hongkong Telephone Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$115.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	8,000	Pe. 10	all	\$75.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$11.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$155.
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$120.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$330, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 15 1/2, x.d. b.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$815.
Yonghe Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$190, buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$93.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, sales
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
Mining.				
Société Française des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fr. 250	all	\$700.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$24, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.10, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Leuzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$99 1/2, sales
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	all	\$24, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$5	all	64, bu. £26.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$97.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$26, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$1	all	\$16.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$6 1/2.
Wm. Powell, Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$7, sales
Watkins, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$4, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	9,900 reg., 100 def.	\$10	all	\$300.
RUBBER.				
Para Rubber in London	50,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2.

Daily Wire 5/- per lb., sellers. Value. Interest. Quotation. Chinese Imperial 1886 Tls. 767/200 Tls. 250 7 1/2 p. annum Par. VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

W. H. ALLEN, SON & CO., LTD.

QUEEN'S ENGINEERING WORKS, BEDFORD, ENGLAND.

- MANUFACTURERS OF—
- A—Centrifugal Pumps (including Turbine Pumps) driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
 - B—Condensing Plants of the Surface and Jet Character Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or in any other manner.
 - C—Steam-Engines of the Open and Enclosed Type for Electric Lighting, Transmission of Power or for Driving by Belt.
 - D—Continuous Current Dynamos and Motors.
 - E—Centrifugal Fans for Forced or Induced Draft Driven by Steam-Engines, Electric-Motors or by Belt.
 - F—Allen Vertical Enclosed Air Compressors.
 - G—Vertical Oil Engines.
 - H—Allen-Picard, Patent "Water Turbines."


 Full Details and Particulars of any of the above-mentioned Machinery. Apply to: **WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.** AGENTS. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge and Felucca



A LUXURY TO THE MAN OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

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TO-DAY Noon—Auction of Furniture, &c., on the premises, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamport.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

 Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th May—Henry Dallas at Theatre Royal—"The Follies" 9 p.m.
 Saturday, 13th May—Annual General Meeting of Hongkong Gun Club, 5 p.m.
 Monday, 15th May—Auction of Crown Land at Bouham Road by Public Works Dept., 3 p.m.
 Monday, 15th May—Auction of Crown Land at 2, Caroline Hill Road, by Public Works Dept., 3 p.m.
 Tuesday, 16th May—Auction of Machinery and Electrical Goods, at Shamone, Canton, by Geo. P. Lamport, 11 a.m.
 Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 p.m.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

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